TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
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Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS!—
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
TWO GREAT MAGAZINES IN ONE!
NINETY THOUSAND COPIES THE FIRST MONTH!!!
MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME FOR 1858.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPLENDID WORKS OF ART.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER—AGENTS GETTING RICH!!!!

The union of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivaled by any other Magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superb and costly steel-plate engraving,

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and will present it to every three-dollar subscribor for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over $5,000, by the celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings.

The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—cheap at three dollars—and this splendid engraving, richly worth $5; thus getting for $3 the value of $8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engravings early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sent on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one hundred rich and rare Oil Paintings, valued at from $100 to $1,000 each. Also 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from three to five dollars each, and 1,000 choice Holiday Books, worth from one to five dollars each, making, in all, over *three thousand gifts, worth twenty thousand dollars.*

Inclose $3 to the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of

"THE LAST SUPPER,"

and a chance to draw one of these "three thousand prizes."

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR EMERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR 1858.

1st. Because its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one hundred different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

2d. Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents any other magazine.

3d. Because it will contain, during the year, nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

4th. Because for the sum of $3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth $5.

5th. Because you will be very likely to draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of December, 1858—perhaps one that is worth $1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year,

THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of over Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market. The club may be formed at the club price, $2 a year, without the engraving, or at the full price, $3, with the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Over 200 Libraries, or 8,000 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment.—The Rev. John E. Jardon, of this place, has made, since last Christmas, over $4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your general agent for Platt county, is making $8 per day on each sub-agent employed by him, and Messrs. Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your agents for Holt county, are making from $8 to 25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the 7th day of last January, over $1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over $1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named. DANIEL GREGG, Carrolton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant money-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applicants should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "The Last Supper," as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us $3, will receive the engraving, post-paid, by return mail, also specimens of our publication and one of the numbered subscription receipts, entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to a chance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—
FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of
D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH 10, 1858. NO. 38.

Select Poetry.

GOD!

O, Thou eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide:
Unchanged through time's all-devasting flight;
Thou only God! There is no God beside;
Being above all beings; Mighty One;
Whom none can comprehend, and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone:
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays—but, God! for Thee
There is no weight, nor measure; none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First chaos, then existence. LORD, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation:—all
Sprang forth from Thee:—of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin: all life, all beauty Thine.
Thy word created all and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine.
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be; glorious, great,
Life-giving, life-sustaining POTENTATE!

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround:
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath:
Thou the beginning with end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death;
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born; so worlds spring forth from Thee.
And, as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in thy praise.

A million torches, lighted by Thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light,
A glorious company of golden streams,
Lamps of celestial ether, burning bright—
Suns, lighting systems with their joyous beams;
But Thou to these art as the noon to night.

Yes, as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost!
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And whatam I, then? Heaven's unnumber'd host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and array'd
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance, weigh'd
Against Thy greatness—is a cypher brought
Against infinity! What am I, then? Nought:

Nought: But the effluence of thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too;
Yes; in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought; but I live, and on hope's pinions fly
Eager towards thy presence: for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell: aspiring high,
E'en to the throne of thy divinity.

I am, O GOD! and surely thou must be:
Thou art! directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding, then, to Thee:
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart.
Though but an atom midst immensity,
Still I am something fashion'd by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundaries of the spirit-land!

The chain of being is complete in me,—
In me is matter's last gradation lost:
And the next step is spirit—deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust;
A monarch and a slave; a worm, a god.
Whence came I here? And how so marvelously
Constructed, and conceived?—Unknown. This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy;
For, from itself alone it could not be.

Creator, yes; Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me: Thou source of life and good:
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my LORD;
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plentitude,
Fill'd me with an immortal soul to bring
O'er the abyss of death and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
E'en to its source—to Thee—its Author there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee,
Yet shall Thy shadow'd image fill our breast,
And waft its homage to Thy Deity.
GOD, thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar,
Thus seek Thy presence, BEING wise and good;
'Midst Thy vast works admire, obey, adore;
And, when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

[*Derzhavia.*

Sunday.

The first day of the week derived its name from the Saxons, who, in heathen times, consecrated it to the Sun, which they worshipped. The solemnization of the day began during the early history of the Christain Church, in commemoration of the Resurrection of Christ and the decent of the Holy Ghost, both of which events took place upon it. The Sunday was at first distinguished only by prayers and the reading of passages of the Scriptures. Before the reign of Constantine, it was not strictly observed as a day of cessation from labor; but, by a decree of that Emperor, public business and military exercises were suspended. The Council of Laodicea which sat A. D. 360, forbade labor of all kinds on that day, and the laws of Theodosius sanctioned the interdiction, and imposed penalties to secure its observance.

Early Rising.

There is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a morning, between sleeping and waking. He who is awake, may be at work or at play; he who is asleep is receiving the refreshment necessary to fit him for action; but the hours spent in dozing and slumbering are wasted, without either pleasure or profit. The sooner you leave your bed the seldomer you will be confined to it. When old people have been examined in order to ascertain the cause of their longevity. they have uniformly agreed in one thing only, that they "all went to bed, and all rose early."

A Select Story.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT;
OR,
HARRY RICHMOND AND HIS BRIDE.

Love, passionate young Love, how sweet it is
To have the bosom made a paradise
By thee, life-lighted with thy rainbow smile!
I. E. L.

Harry Richmond, a young man of twenty-five, and partner, newly-made, in an extensive jobbing firm in New York, found himself one winter evening in a spacious up-town church. The immense building was thronged by an audience of beauty and fashion, and of more than ordinary intelligence. Countenances that were languid amid the excitements of fashionable life, because the hungry soul found no food in the husks upon which it fed in such scenes, here lighted up with animation and shone with a new and lofty beauty. Young and old, alike, sat entranced by the eloquence of the reverend orator, as he presented to them a theme of surpassing interest, clothed in language the most appropriate, and uttered in a voice which perfectly harmonized with the emotions called forth by his words.

It was the first of a course of lectures by Dr. ——, and Harry, who had often listened with the highest pleasure to the preaching of this celebrated divine, was among the first to secure a seat on the occasion of his lectures. For Harry, though young, and handsome, and wealthy, and the favorite of a large circle of fashionable relatives, was devoted to intellectual pursuits, in which he spent nearly the whole of his leisure hours.

Wedded to books, and a votary of science, and conscientiously scrupulous in the fulfilment of his business duties, his time had been so fully occupied as never to leave him leisure for juvenile flirtations, or more mature love-affairs. At twenty-five his heart had never acknowledged another mistress than knowledge, and it was only for her sweet sake that he made one of Dr. ——'s brilliant audience on that winter night.

But he was not destined to return to his home that night so heart-free. The lecture was but half concluded when a slight bustle near one of the entrances attracted Henry's attention. He turned, suddenly and involuntarily, to see what occasioned it. But his eyes, which had hitherto been riveted on the speaker, were not so suddenly turned toward him again, and his attention, which had until that time been undivided, could not be restored. A sentiment, an emotion had entered his soul that was to change the whole current of his existence, a change commenced then and there, startling, suddenly, but which was to end only with life.

Near him, and within the direct range of his vision as he turned his eyes toward the door, sat a young lady. Many ladies, some younger and more beautiful, his glance might at that moment have rested upon, but he saw only one.

It was a serene, fair countenance upon which his glance rested. Deep violet eyes, half shaded by the longest brown lashes, a broad, unclouded brow, fair hair in long bright ringlets, falling adown the pure oval of her face, and partly confined by the brim of her pretty blue hat, with its shadowy lace, and delicate flowers, and floating plumes.

On the serene face, which one felt instinctively was always beautiful through every varying emotion, an unwonted enthusiasm now shone. There was a deeper lustre in the violet eyes, and a flush, slight and rosy though it was, on the fair cheek which did not always tinge its delicate outline. Her lips were slightly parted, and her glance never wavered from the speaker's face. She sat there in her maiden innocence all unconscious of the spell which her gentle beauty had wrought, and the soft, slow pulsation of her heart unquickened by the tumultuous bounding of another so near her. And while she listened with deepening enthusiasm to the brilliant sentences of the lecturer, another read from her face, as from a fair unruffled page, the records of a pure life, of innocent yet lofty thoughts, and of a serene faith and goodness.

Once, only, her gaze wavered, and influenced by that strange magnetic instinct, which all have felt, but few have sought to analyze or comprehend, that conveys to the knowledge of the fact that eyes and thoughts are fixed upon us, she turned her glance for an instant in the direction of her unknown worshipper. Glance met glance, and over her face a deep rosy blush rose up, flushing the pure brow as the crimson tints of sunset flush the snowy clouds that float above the horizon. Then her gaze was again fixed upon the speaker, and, as she listened, Harry watched the color receding, and saw the serene expression which had for a moment been disturbed settle again upon the exquisite face.

So absorbed was he in his contemplation, that he did not hear the concluding remarks of the lecturer, and was only made aware that he had finished by the rising of the audience.

The young lady, whom he watched, was much nearer the door than himself, and fearful lest he should lose sight of her in the departing crowd, he elbowed his way almost fiercely, heedless of many ungentle remarks that saluted him, until he stood almost by her side—so near that the soft folds of her garments touched him as he walked, and the tip of her snowy plume fanned his cheek. He listened to her voice, clear, low, and sweet, as she conversed with her companions—an elderly gentleman and a girl of fifteen evidently a younger sister; and when they reached the pavement he still stood beside them.

It was a night of extreme cold, and Harry saw the fair girl as she kindly wrapped her sister's cloak more closely about her, and heard her admonish "papa" of a slight cold with a tone and manner that told of a loving thoughtfulness for others.

They walked on for a short distance, and Harry followed, for in whatever direction their homeward course lay, he determined that his should be the same. They reached an avenue and stood waiting for an omnibus, and Harry waited too. He waited patiently in spite of the piercing wind that swept down the broad street, and whirled about the corner, for his eyes were fixed upon the fair face before him upturned, with a wrapt and reverent expression, toward the sky that overhung them like a dome of steel studded with myriads of stars gleaming in a cold silvery light.

He was aroused, at length, by the thundering roar of the omnibus, as it rolled toward them over the frozen street, and, almost mechanically, he followed the party into the huge machine.

The young girl glanced inquiringly at him, as he entered, and he thonght that he saw, by the dim light of the lamp, another flickering blush pass over her face. But she turned away and conversed with his companions, and Harry fell into a reverie as he gazed upon her beautiful profile, half shaded by the bonnet's brim. On and on they went, until they came to a quarter, once fashionable and even aristocratic, but now almost deserted except by the middle or poorer classes of humanity; and Harry had almost arrived at the conclusion that the party were about to cross one of the numerous ferries that led to the Long Island or New Jersey shores, when the gentleman suddenly pulled the strap, and the stage stopped.

The young girl, had perhaps, forgotten his presence, for she did not turn her head as he followed them from the stage, but walked away leaning on her father's arm. He stole after them, timing his foot-fall with their own, though keeping at a short distance behind, until he saw them ascend the steps of one of the finest of the old mansions with which the street was lined. And no sooner was the door closed behind them, than he rushed forward and, ascending the stoop, endeavored, by the dim light of a far-off lamp, to decipher the name upon the plate, and the number above the entrance. The first he made out, after much trouble, and the latter was beyond his ken. But he had learned enough, and resolved to visit the spot by daylight, and if possible, to catch another glimpse of those violet eyes and that exquisite face.

Noting well the surroundings, and casting a lingering glance up at the darkened front of the tall building, he at length departed.—Distance, and cold, and fatigue were alike forgotten as he hurried homeward in a strange tumultuous waking dream, that lasted through the long night as he tossed sleeplessly upon his pillow.

The next morning his mother and sisters wondered at his strange absence of mind, and when they chided him merrilly for putting his egg into his coffee instead of the egg-cup, and turning the contents of the vinegar cruet upon his breakfast cake, he only blushed and muttered, confusedly, something about "violet eyes" and a "Grecian profile." They were still more astonished when they saw him, a few moments after, go down the steps with bare head and the servant running after him with his hat. One of the sisters flew to the door to beg him to remain at home if he felt ill, and they all discussed the matter in family conclave amid gloomy forebodings of barred windows, and straight-jackets, and lunatic asylums.

Meanwhile Harry pursued his way down town, but not in the direction of his business. Instinctively his footsteps turned toward that dim and ancient street which he had visited the preceeding evening, and soon he stood before the tall dark house into which had vanished that vision of youth and beauty. Again he read the name upon the door which he was sure was hers. Again he gazed up at the time-discolored front, now made cheery by the sunlight that poured through the open shutters, and, as he felt, ligted up pleasantly the large lofty rooms wherein his soul's darling dwelt.

There were flowers and cages of singing birds in one window, and he fancied that slender figure, and fair bright face bending over them, and he tried to picture her at her sweet household avocations, and sighed to see her once again. But that thick, dark door shut him out into the dirty, noisy street, and away from the gentle influences of that home; and yet there were stronger barriers between himself and that being who had thus suddenly become the light of his eyes, and the desire of his heart. There were barriers intangible but strong—the bolts and bars of worldly conventionalities.

Dissatisfied with himself and all around him, he was about turning disconsolately away, when the door suddenly opened, and she, oh, so fresh and fair, in a tasteful though simple street-toilet, stood within. Her small foot was poised above the threshold, and she was about to shut the door after her, when Harry heard a voice within call "Constance, Constance," and she turned to meet the young sister who had accompanied her on the preceding evening. A few words were exchanged, and then she tripped down the steps, while the dark door clanged behind her, and soon turned in the direction of Broadway.

He had heard her name—a beautiful name he thought, and he repeated it as he followed her along the street, and watched her graceful undulating walk—Constance Snowdon.

He watched her until he saw her disappear in a crowded Broadway shop, and then, for the first time that day the thought of business flashed across his mind, and he hurried on to his store, where partners and clerks were already in a state of astonishment at his unwonted absence.

A search under letter S, in the Directory, soon put him in possession of the business of James Snowdon, and then he saw clearly his way to an acquaintance with the fair daughter of the said James. You should have seen the energy of the sly fellow that day. He no longer dreamed, he went to work in the most wide-awake manner.

He soon bethought himself of a profitable investment in Mr. Snowdon's line of business, which he fortunately had it in his power to put in his way, and that in such a manner as to seem to be seeking, somewhat, his own advantage. Then he made a tour of the stores and offices of all his Broad street acquaintances, bursting in and out like a whirlwind, until he found somebody who knew Mr. Snowdon; and then he hurried that unfortunate individual, forthwith, to the office of his papa-in-law elect, and compelled him, then and there, to perform such a ceremony of introduction, between himself and that venerable gentleman, as caused a vigorous hand-shaking, after the overpowering American fashion, for the space of about five minutes. And then, when the two had recovered from their paroxysm of delight, and had exchanged the results of their meteorological observations for that morning, they looked at each other with the eyes of merchants, and forthwith proceeded to business.

Within two days this interview resulted in two desirable consummations. Mr. Snowdon pocketed five thousand dollars, and Harry Richmond received a pressing invitation to pass an evening in the Snowdon mansion.

The story might as well end here, I suppose, for not one of its readers is so stupid as to doubt the denouement. Unless, indeed, it may be some of those trouble-borrowing and unfortunate individuals, who are firmly persuaded that "the course of true love never does run smooth." In this instance there was not even a ripple in the stream. Harry's fine person and distinguished manners at once made an impression on the gentle heart of Constance Snowdon. And when, after a suitable time, he asked her to become his wife, she said yes, modestly but firmly, and placed her hand in his without hesitation, because with perfect confidence.

Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon gave their consent gladly, for they, too, admired and loved Harry, and thought him worthy even of their cherished daughter. And, though Harry's mother and sisters at first made some disparaging remarks about "G—— street belles" and "low connections," for G—— street seemed very far from their aristocratic region, both socially and geographically, yet they no sooner saw Constance than they were almost as much charmed with her beauty and grace as Harry had been; and at once admitted her into their hearts as a cherished daughter and sister. With Mr. Snowdon, a polished gentleman of the old school, who chose to live in the fine, roomy and thoroughly comfortable mansion that had been the home of his parents before him, and with his still lovely wife they were equally pleased.

Harry's sister's, then, stood beside Constance as her bridesmaids, when, one morning in early spring, she and Harry were married by Rev. Dr. ——, in the very church where they had first met but three months previous. And the most splendid parties of the season were those with which Harry's mother and the whole circle of his fashionable relatives welcomed the newly-married couple on their return from their bridal tour.

Harry and Constance, youthful, handsome, and loving, blessed with a similarity of tastes and feelings, with wealth and station, and all worldly gifts, and a desire to spread happiness all about them, and comfort to the poor and suffering, have commenced life under the happiest of auspices. And so, loving and beloved, we leave them to walk through the world together, through its storms and its sunshine, protected by their perfect trust in each other, and a serene faith in the great All-Father.

A Big Story and a Big Man.

A correspondent of a Cairo (Ill.,) paper gets off the following genuine specimen of big talking. It beats Davy Crocket:

John Waterbury, a brakesman on Tom Fay's train, is an original genius and a remarkable man; his weight is two hundred and eighty, raw-boned, with a dangerous spread in his stifle, broad shouldered, strong jawed, with a fist that has half horse-power. When they whistle down breakes, he brings up the train so sudden that it often breaks the coupling chains. When he cuts he takes enough for six men, and he drink whiskey out of a quart cup, then knocks the landlord through a board fence or inside of a house if he wants any pay. He is under a five hundred dollar bond not to strike a man at Sandoval for fear of injuring the buildings, they being slightly built. His hair is as coarse as hay, and sticks up like the quills of a "fretful porcupine." It takes two table cloths to wipe his nose, and he generally feeds himself with a "scoop-shovel and pitchfork.—

When he exerts himself in a trip, he accumulates 14 pounds and 6 ounces of dirt and lamp oil, and is not allowed to wash himself in any stream smaller than the Wabash, for fear of the cholera.

Once, when old Jenks cursed him, he turned in and whipped nineteen men out of revenge. He has to ride with his back to the car and let his toes stick out over the platform, it being too narrow for the length of his feet. His great toe looks like a sea-turtle's head, and his nose like a young robin held by the head with the big end down, brilliant and pitted like a strawberry; his eyes have a twinkle of good humor and a fascination for the fair. The skin of his face lies in folds, like the skin of a rhinoceros; his teeth look like cogs to a mill wheel; he has to have his hat made to order, and when he loses it he wears a water bucket, with the bail under the chain. He will travel this summer, but can be seen for a few days at Sandoval, free of charge.

He thinks he "dead heads" his living, but the company secretly pays Mr. Merrit a dollar a meal.

The Queens of France.

The Dublin University, Magazine, commenting upon the lives of the royal and imperial wives of France, states that there are but thirteen out of sixty-seven on whose memory there is no dark stain of sorrow or of sin. A contemporary, in summing up the statement, says:—"Of the others, seven were divorced; two died by the executioner; nine died very young; seven were soon widowed; three were cruelly traduced; three were exiles; three were bad in different degrees of evil; the prisoners and the heart-broken made up the remainder. Twenty, who were burried at St. Denis since the time of Charlemagne, were denied the rest of the grave.—Their remains were dragged from the tomb, exposed to the insults of the revolutionary populace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime."

Bachelors---Be Cautious!

There is nothing so dangerous as a young man staying in a country house with pretty girls. He is sure to fall in love with one or the other of them imperceptibly, or one or the other is sure to fall in love with him; and then, when at length he leaves, there is sure to be a little scene arranged. Miss, with her red eye-lids and lace-fringed kerchief, mamma with her smirks and smiles, and hopes he'll "soon return," and so on.—There are more matches made up in country houses than in all the west-end London ones put together. Indeed London is always allowed to be the only cover for finding the game, and the country the place for running it down on the open plain. Be careful, therefore, what you are about. It is much easier to get entangled with a girl than to get free again, for though they will always offer to set a young man free, they know better.

Above all never consult a male friend on these matters. The stupidest woman that ever was born, is better than the cleverest man in love affairs. In fact, no man is a match for a woman until he is married—not all even then. The worst of young men, is, they know their worth until it is too late.—They think the girls are difficult to catch, whereas there is nothing so easy, unless, as I said before, the girls are better engaged.—Indeed, a young man should always have his mamma at his elbow to guard him against the machinations of the fair. As, however, that cannot be, let me urge you to be careful what you are about, and as you seem to have plenty of choice, don't be more attentive to one sister than to another, by which you will escape the red eye-lids, and also escape having mamma declare you have trifled with Maria's or Sophia's feelings, and all the old women of the neighborhood denouncing your conduct, and making up to you themselves for one of their own girls. Some women ask a man's intentions before he is well aware that he has any himself; but these are the spoil sport sort of women.—Most of them are prudent enoough to get a man well hooked before they hand him over to papa. Beware of brothers! I have known undoubted heiresses crumpled up to nothing by the appearance (after the catch) of two or three great heavy dragooners.

School Children.

Many a child, the light of the house to-day will have been laid in the grave before the winter is ended, by inattention as to heat and cold, inducing pleurisies, inflamation of the lungs, colds, croups, and other dangerous maladies.

Teachers should be spoken to about allowing the children to sit with their back near the stove, or register, or window, or in any position where the child is exposed to a draft of air, or to overheat.

The children should not be allowed to come directly to a fire, or stove, on entering the school-room.

In addition, they should be detained in an outer room fifteen or twenty degrees colder, for a few minutes after the school is dismissed, and then have their gloves put on, and a veil put over the face and fastened, so as not to be blown aside. The colder the weather, and the higher the wind, the more necessary are these precautions, not only in leaving the school-room, bnt on leaving home.

The gratcful relief which is experienced when facing a fierce cold wind, on putting a silk handkerchief over the face, will surprise any one who tries it.

All india-rubber shoes or garments should be removed the moment on coming in-doors.

Children should be instructed to run with the mouth shut for the first block or two after getting out of doors in cold weather.

Co-operation of the Wife.

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or his farm, fly over lands, sail over seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger; if he knows he is not spending his time in vain, but that his labors will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he has not half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prebared.

The "Sister."

There is something lovely in the name, and its utterance rarely fails to call up the warm affections of the gentle heart. The thoughts that circle round it are all quiet, beautiful and pure. Passion has no place with its associations. The hopes and fears of love, those strong emotions, powerful enough to shatter and extinguish life itself, find no home there. The bride is the star, the talisman of the heart, the diamond above all price, bright and blazing in the noon-day sun; a sister, the gem of milder light, calm as the mellow moon, and set in a coronet of pearls.

Labor A Consoler.

There is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness in work. Were he ever so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is their perpetual despair. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself—all these like hell-dogs, lie beleaguering the soul of the poor day-worker as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are stilled—all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves.—*Carlyle.*

☞The natural alone is permanent. Fantastic idols may be worshiped for a while; but at length they are overturned by the continual and silent progress of Truth, as the grim statues of Copan have been pushed from their pedestals by the growth of forest-trees whose seeds were sown by the wind in the ruined walls.

HER PRESENCE.—"There is something to me," says an eminent statesman, "very softening in the presence of woman; some strange influence even if one is not in love with them. I always feel in better humor with myself and everything else, if there is a woman within ken."

☞*No* family is perfect without a daugter or a sister in it. A round dozen of 'great big' brothers will not compensate for one soft-eyed-sunny-hearted girl. Such a treasure, numbered in the household, has a humanizing and civilizing tendency—better to a rough, ungainly fellow in boots and whiskers, than two seasons at a dancing school, or a year at college.

Accomplishments and ornamental learning are sometimes acquired at the expense of usefulness. The tree which grows the tallest, and is most thickly clothed with leaves, is not the bearer, but rather the contrary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, March 4th.—Pursuant to the call of the Democratic State Committee, a Convention of Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts of the State met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of the Convention.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. C. R. Buckalew, Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. Arnold Plumer nominated Victor E. Piolett, Esq., of Bradford county, as temporary Chairman of the Convention.

The nomination was agreed to, and Mr. Piolett took the chair, after briefly returning thanks for honor.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, of Lancaster, and Mr. Benjamin Grant, of Erie, were elected Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then read.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1. Philadelphia—Alfred Day, L. C. Cassidy, Wm. Lamb, Geo. Williams.
2. Chester and Delaware—J. B. Rhoads.
3. Montgomery—Dr. J. Martin.
4. Bucks—Edward T. Hess.
5. Lehigh and Northampton—Hiram S. Shantz.
6. Berks—Michael K. Boyer.
7. Schuylkill—Michael Cochran.
8. Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne—N. B. Eldred.
9. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivan—Hiram Gay.
10. Luzerne—H. B. Wright.
11. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre, and Union—D. K. Jackman.
12. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour, and Columbia—C. R. Buckalew.
13. Tioga, &c.—L. D. Parmalee.
14. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata, and Mifflin—Henry Zollinger.
15. Dauphin and Lebanon—E. Hertzler.
16. Lancaster—J. Buchanan, Geo. M. Stineman.
17. York—Charles M. Smyser.
18. Adams, Franklin, and Fulton—J. W. Douglas.
19. Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon—Isaac Hugus.
20. Blair, Cambria, and Clearfield—Theodore Snyder.
21. Indiana and Armstrong—S. S. Jamison.
22. Westmoreland and Fayette—W. A. Stokes.
23. Washington and Green—Wm. H. Kingcaid.
24. Allegheny—A. B. M'Calmont, John C. Dunn.
25. Beaver and Butler—Thomas Cunningham.
26. Lawrence, Mercer, and Venango—Lewis Taylor.
27. Erie and Crawford—James C. McFarland.
28. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, and Elk—James L. Gillis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—Henry S. Schellinger, Stephen Benton, George McGinnis, Edward Riley, Eugene Ahern, James O'Hara, Alexander Crawford, Geo. W. Wunder, Michael Cahill, Joseph Farrall, Hugh Clark, Wm. O. Kline, Andrew Noble, Andrew J. Holman, John K. Gamble, Jonathan K. Hassinger, Wm. Laughlin.
Delaware—J. Edward Clyde.
Chester—Samuel Holman, E. C. Evans, W. Wheeler.
Montgomery—George Amey, J. S. Yost, S. Feathers.
Bucks—Colonel F. Vanzant, Silas H. Beans.
Northampton—John Davis, Leslie Miller.
Lehigh and Carbon—C. Lockhart, N. Weiser.
Monroe and Pike—Jas. H. Walton.
Wayne—F. M. Crane.
Luzerne—A. R. Dunning, J. W. Campbell, Henry Stark.
Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour—J. K. Jones, Levi L. Tate.
Lycoming and Clinton—T. F. Abrams, George White.
Centre—John A. Morrison.
Mifflin—Isaiah Coplin.
Union, Snyder, and Juniata—George Schnure, John S. Miller.
Northumberland—Jacob Youngman.
Schuylkill—F. W. Hughes, H. S. Cooks, H. L. Cake, Peter Aurand.
Dauphin—Speel, R. J. Haldeman.
Lebanon—John Weidman.
Berks—H. H. Manderbach, M. T. Limgood, M. A. Sellers.
Lancaster—Adam Z. Ringwalt, H. H. Brenneman, C. J. Rhodes, James Cross.
York—D. Wilson Grove, Wm. A. Stable.
Cumberland and Perry—Chas. J. T. McIntire, Samuel Hepburn.
Adams—Dr. E. F. Shorb.
Franklin and Fulton—G. W. Brewer, of Franklin, James Kelly, of Fulton.
Bedford and Somerset—J. C. Everhart. A. H. Coffroth, (in place of Calhoun.)
Huntingdon—Dr. Orlady.
Blair—Edmund Patterson.
Cambria—Jas. C. Noon.
Indiana—Philip Collins,
Armstrong and Westmoreland—Alexander McKinney, J. Clarke, John K. Calhoun.
Fayette—John L. Dawson.
Greene—Geo. W. Miller.
Washington—William Hopkins, William Workman.
Allegheny—Henry McCullough, M. I. Stewart, Matthew Harbison, L. B. Patterson, William M. Stewart.
Beaver and Lawrence—Shorb, J. N. M'Guffen.
Butler—J. G. Campbell, L. J. Mitchell.
Mercer and Venango—A. Plumer, William S. Corwin.
Clarion and Forest—John Keatley.
Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk, and McKean—J. Spyker, T. J. Boyer.
Crawford and Warren—V. Phelps, J. Y. James.
Erie—B. Grant, B. F. Sloan.
Potter and Tioga—Timothy Ives.
Bradford—H. J. Madill, V. E. Piolet.

A number of contested seats were passed over for the present.

A resolution was adopted, that in all cases of contested seats, each party shall be allowed five minutes to state the case.

It was moved and adopted that the contestants for seats have five minutes each, either in person or by proxy.

Mr. Wm. Hopkins offered a resolution, that a delegate from each Senatorial district be appointed to select permanent officers. Mr. L. C. Cassidy offered as an amendment, that the Convention select officers by a *viva voce* vote. Mr. Hopkins opposed the amendment, because he asserted it was opposed to immemorial usage. F. W. Hughes contended that the object was to secure the popular will of the Convention, which could only be secured by a *viva voce* vote, and not by one man from each of the thirty-three districts choosing officers. Mr. Miller called for the reading of the resolution, together with the amendment.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed of one delegate from each Senatorial district to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

Mr. Cassidy's amendment was to strike out all after resolved, and insert,

That we now proceed to the nomination and election of a President for the permanent organization by a *viva voce* vote of the Convention; and that there be thirty-three vice-presidents to be selected from the Senatorial districts respectively, according to the Senatorial representation, by the delegates from such districts respectively.

Judge Jones, of Sullivan, argued in favor of the amendment. General Weidman and Captain Alfred Day followed on the same side. J. L. Gillis opposed the amendment.

The question was taken on the amendment, and the Chair decided the nays had it.

The yeas and nays were loudly called for from all parts of the house. The Chair refused to call them, when a scene of great confusion ensued.

Mr. Cahill declared "he would never be gagged."

Mr. Hughes said, in reply to the Chair, that "the first disorder comes from the Chair."

The Chairman finally agreed to take the yeas and nays, which resulted in negativing the amendment by a vote of 58 yeas to 68 nays.

A resolution was then adopted that the Representative and Senatorial delegates from the several districts choose one member of a committee on permanent officers.

The following committee was then chosen:

William Laughlin,	Joseph Buckman,
Lewis C. Cassidy,	Wm. H. Brenneman,
George Williams,	E. W. Grove,
A. G. Holman,	J. H. Douglas,
Wm. Wheeler,	Isaac Haynes,
John A. Martin,	Joel Spicken,
Edward T. Hess,	E. D. Patterson,
John Davis,	Alex. McKinney,
Michael K. Boyer,	G. W. Miller,
Michael Cochran,	John C. Dunn,
John H. Walton,	A. B. McCalment,
Abira Gay,	Lewis B. Mitchell,
A. B. Dunning,	Lewis Taylor,
George White,	Jas. E. McFarland,
Levi L. Tate,	Jas. L. Gillis,
Samuel Hepburn,	E. E. Garvin,
Ephraim Hertzler,	Timothy Ives.

The Convention then adjourned till 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

President—Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

E. C. Evans,	Solomon Fenther,
H. H. Munderbach,	H. B. Eldred,
Henry Hask,	Jacob Youngman,
Jno. Weidman,	Jno. K. Gamble,
Geo. McGinnis,	Jacob E. Cross,
Chas M. Smyser,	Henry Orlady,
J. C. Everhart,	W. Workman,
Robt. Morrell,	Arnold Plumer,
J. Y. James,	Silas H. Beans,
H. J. Shantz,	Peter Aurand,
R. J. Stevens,	J. J. Abrams,
C. J. T. McIntyre,	John Keighley,
H. F. Schellinger,	Andrew Noble,
A. Z. Ringwalt.	E. F. Shortz,
Theo. Snyder,	Jas. C. Clark,
Henry McCullough,	Thos. Cunningham.
Vincent Phelps,	

SECRETARIES.

C. J. Rhodes,	B. Grant,
F. M. Crane,	Jos. Campbell,
Stephen Barton,	L. L. Jack,
A. H. Coffroth,	L. B. Patterson.

The report was adopted.

The President, on taking the chair, delivered a speech of much force and eloquence. After returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he referred to the importance of the occasion for which the Convention has assembled. He treated at length the various duties to be performed, and referred in complimentary terms to the Administration of Governor Packer. He then proceeded to treat on the Kansas question, sustaining the President's views, and urging the propriety of giving some decided expression of sentiment on this great question, which was so violently agitating the country. He entered upon a review of affairs in Kansas, and argued that the Lecompton Constitution was legally formed and was a legal instrument. If it embodies, as is charged by the opposition, only the views of a minority of the people of Kansas, it was the fault of the majority in not attending the several elections, and they had no right to complain of the Constitution. It ought to be ratified by Congress and the State admitted into the Union under it. The Constitution could be altered by the people whenever the majority may see fit. The admission of the State will give peace to Kansas, peace to the country, and peace to the Administration.

The party would sustain no permanent injury by endorsing the course of the National Administration on the subject. It was a party of principle, and would march steadily on to success, and the sober second thought of the people would bring all right in the end.

The delivery of the speech was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Wright moved the appointment of a committee of thirteen on resolutions, to be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Coffroth moved to amend, so that the delegates of the several districts select one from each senatoral district as the Committee on Resolutions.

This motion was negatived, and the original motion for a committee of thirteen was adopted.

The chair then appointed the following committee: Messrs. Wright, Buckalew, Hughes, Day, Plumer, Hopkins, Dunn, Stemmer, Brewer, Haldeman, Sloan, Cunningham, and Eldred.

Mr. Weidman moved that all the resolutions offered in the Convention, regarding the policy of the party, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

After some discussion this motion was adopted.

Mr. Wright moved that the committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright also moved that no nomination for candidates be made till the resolutions, which may be reported by the committee be adopted.

Mr. Cassidy asked the reason for this extraordinary movement? Mr. Wright replied that he wanted the candidates to know what platform they stand upon.

Mr. Cassidy took it for granted that no man would accept the nomination who was not willing to face the music on any platform that may be adopted. But he opposed the measure as a violation of all precedent.

Mr. Wright pointed, as a precedent to the action of the Cincinnati Platform.

Mr. Cassidy said he anticipated this reply. He knew very well what it would be. But there were some who think that the Cincinnati platform had been violated: indeed, many thought so. He wanted the nominations made in a regular way.

Mr. Wright had no doubt the resolutions would meet the approval of the Convention.

Mr. Hugus said it was unprecedented in the proceedings of the Democratic Conventions in Pennsylvania. The indication of what the resolutions would be was plain. Everybody knew what would be their character before the committee was appointed. He was informed they would be fair, but the committee was all on one side. One branch of the party was only represented, and the other branch had no voice at all. He warned the party to beware of what may be a vital matter.

Mr. Miller objected, that such remarks were a reflection on the Chair.

Mr. Hugus continued: When the action of a Democratic Convention is of such a character that it cannot bear discussion, and honest interests cannot be expressed, then God help the Democracy! He denounced the attempt to apply the "gag," and insisted on the right of a fair discussion, and a fair representation in the committee.

Mr. Coffroth opposed the motion, and denounced the movment as an attempt to "gag." The minority of the Convention had not a single representative on the commitee. Was this done to choke off a minority report?—Every Democrat who has a regard to the principles of his party would repudiate this attempt and stand by the old landmarks.

Mr. Piolett thought gentlemen were condemning the committee in advance, and called for the question. The Committee might introduce a platform to which all could agree.

The President disclaimed any design to "pack" the committee. when he appointed it, he knew only the opinions of four or five on the Kansas question. If the others were of the same opinion, it was entirely accidental.

Mr. Hugus said if this was the case, the President was exceedingly fortunate for his own side.

Mr. Stokes was glad to hear the President disclaim any design in framing the committee. He thought he could not have been a party to so gross and flagrant a legislative fraud. He was glad to be able still to regard him as an honorable man. But the effect of his action was to gag the Convention and throw the whole power of the Convention into the hands of the committee of thirteen men, and was a self-constituted oligarchy.—He would move to make an addition of four to the number of the committee. He thought the evil would thus be corrected. If not, the party would be putting the knife to its own throat. He spurned the attempt to deprive him of his rights. He was born a freeman, and would never die a slave. He wanted to see the agitation about Kansas quieted, but he never would agree to sacrifice the cardinal principles of the Democratic party by a question of expediency. He would tell gentlemen that there was a higher power than the power within these walls. He insisted upon his motion for four additional members.

Mr. McCalmont said gentlemen spoke of two branches of the party. He wished to know, if there was a division, where it came from. There was no attempt to gag the expression of opinion. When the committee report, if the resolutions do not please the members, they might move to amend or introduce a resolution to approve the Douglas platform. He did not want to gag any one, but wanted a fair and free discussion. He believed that James Buchanan was right, and would support the policy of his Administration.

Mr. Hughes took the same ground, and denied that President Buchanan had violated any principle of the Cincinnati platform.

Mr. Hepburn followed in a similar strain of argument.

Mr. Cassiday opposed especially the motion to prevent the nomination of candidates till the resolutions were adopted. He said it was contrary to the usage of the party.

Mr. Ahern opposed the motion. The great question for the Convention to decide is to satisfy the yearning minds of the people in relation to Kansas. The opinions of the people are not to be misunderstood—not to be disregarded or set aside.

The motion of Mr. Wright was adopted.

Mr. Stokes moved to add four additional members.

Mr. Wright opposed the motion, and Mr. Stokes advocated it.

The motion was fully negatived—yeas 47, nays 82.

Mr. Stokes moved to increase the committee to thirty-three.

Mr. McCalmont favored the motion, and Mr. Hughes opposed it.

Mr. Stokes said that it was his desire to put on record the evidence of the tyranny under which the minority of the Convention struggled.

The motion was negatived—yeas 20, nays 102.

Adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met again at 8 o'clock.

It was announced that the Committee on Resolutions was not prepared to submit their report.

Mr. McKinney moved that the committee be compelled to report within five minutes.

Mr. Jeffries suggested that if the committee was smaller in number, or confined to the chairman alone, it would be more likely to be unanimous, and be able to make an early report.

After some light skirmishing, Mr. Stokes said he was willing to give the committee all reasonable time to make their report. He, however, intended to hold them to a strict accountability, but wanted to give them time to perform their work well.

Mr. McKinney withdrew his motion.

Mr. Coffroth moved that the Chair appoint the State Central Committee of not less than one from each senatorial district.

Adjourned till 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The Convention met at half-past nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Miller, of Greene co., made a personal explanation in regard to objections urged privately against his right to a seat in the Convention, and requested to be excused from voting if the objections were made.

Mr. Wright, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, took the stand, and after stating that there had been no difference of opinion among the committee, made a report which had been unanimously agreed upon.

The report was read by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wright, as follows.

Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic constitutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate; and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States be ensured.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of any State or territory to exercise their sovereign power, through duly chosen representatives, and through them to enact such a Constitution and Government as they may delegate to such representatives; the mere limited power to prepare their form of government reserving to themselves the right of ratification—and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the established practice of the States of this Union.

Reeolved, That the Kansas Nebraska bill having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the territories to form their own institutions in their own way; and the duly organized Government in Kansas having the regular process provided for a Convention of the delegates of the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instruction and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may, "at all times, alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper;" that the provision contained therein as to a particular mode of alteration after the year 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time; and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of constitutional law.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and to determine whether the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that territory; that the question should be local, not national; and that dangers are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the free State men of that territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists in Kansas and out of it have much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation, than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for a political place, which they would grasp, at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

Resolved, Therefore, that we unhesitatingly do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy; and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his administration thus far disclosed. We entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. Wm. Bigler has given in the U. S. Senate to the policy of the National Administration; His wisdom in council, his logical skill and talent in debate, his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of the State, the Democratic party have secured the services of one in every way well qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidece that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will lesson, as much as possible, the heavy burthens imposed upon the people by taxation; and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of banking, as may prevent, in the future, the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

Mr. Jones, of Warren, moved that each resolution be voted upon separately.

Mr. Stokes, of Westmoreland, submitted a series of resolutions as a substitute for the report of the committee. The following is an abstract:

1st. The fundamental basis of American liberty is the right of the people to make their own laws.

2nd. That this was the great subject of the contest at the last Presidential election, and an adherence to popular sovereignty gave the victory to the Democratic party.

3rd. That this victory was supposed to give security to the people of the Territories, and full right to establish such institutions as the majority desire free from all interference.

4th. That the full exercise of the individual right of suffrage is the true test of the validity of a constitutional Government.

5th. That Congress should admit no State into the Union, unless the Constitution is submitted in all its parts; without such submission, the honor of the Democratic party is violated.

6th. The policy to force Kansas to accept the Lecompton Constitution would be Congressional usurpation, and the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, declare that the members of Congress voting for the Lecompton Constitution are guilty of moral treason.

7th. That the toleration of differences of opinion regarding party policy is consistent with the party organization.

The eighth approves the President's foreign and financial policy.

The ninth endorses Gov. Packer's course, especially his inaugural vindication of the right of the people of Kansas to vote upon the Constitution.

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, addressed the Convention in regard to his position.—The county convention which nominated him passed resolutions against the Kansas policy of the President, with the knowledge of his sentiments on the subject. He declared in the Convention that he would never cast a vote in censure of Mr. Buchanan, either in relation to the Kansas question or any other measure. He spoke at some length in laudation of Mr. Buchanan. He regretted that the Lecompton Constitution had not been submitted to the people, but he would sustain Mr. Buchanan in his position. He invoked moderation and conciliatory discussion.

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, moved an amendment to the resolution condemning Know-Nothingism. He made a lengthy speech in opposition to the report of the committee, and in favor of Mr. Stokes' amendment.

He opposed the Lecompton Constitution, not out of hostility to Mr. Buchanan, but in support of the cherished principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Miller moved that the speakers be confined to thirty minutes. Agreed to.

Messrs. McCalmont, of Allegheny; Hepburn, of Cumberland; Smyser, of York, and Mitchell, of Butler, spoke in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Stokes, and advocated the adoption of the committee's report.

Messrs. Calhoun, of Armstrong, and Hugus, of Somerset, took the other side, and cautioned the Convention to beware of the action recommended by the majority. Mr. Hugus said that, if Mr. Stokes' resolutions were voted down, he would move to incorporate with the resolutions of the committee a provision, specifying that, if Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, it shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or rejection.—If this is not granted by the majority, the Democracy would be a beaten party next fall.

Pending the question, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention reassembled at two o'clock.

Mr. Stokes's amendment to the report of the committee on resolutions was taken up.

Mr. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention. He gave in his adhesion to the report of the committee. The Philadelphia delegation, he said, would stand by Mr. Buchanan and his policy. Mr. Buchanan had no stronger friends than the Philadelphia delegation. He said, by authority, that William A. Porter would stand on any platform the Convention might adopt. With regard to the proposition for the admission of Kansas with the condition that the Constitution be submitted to the people for ratification that could not be done. The moment Kansas was admitted under the Constitution, Congress had no further power over the subject; and the Constitution must therefore be accepted, or rejected, as it is.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, took similar ground, and argued that the people of Kansas could at any time alter or amend their Constitution as they pleased. Therefore they should be admitted promptly under the Constitution before Congress.

Mr. Stokes opposed the report of the committee and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He said there was no use in trying to conceal facts. The Democratic party was in a situation of great difficulty and danger, and should move with caution. Although the majority of the Convention had the power to do as they pleased, they were still bound to look beyond temporary triumph by the exercise of brute force, to the interests of the party and the country, and should do nothing to impair the integrity and strength of the party. He charged the President of the Convention and others of the majority with having, in their speeches, deserted the great principle of the Democratic party—that of the right of the people to govern themselves. He made argument to show that the people of Kansas could not alter their Constitution before 1864. Whereas in that Constitution the mode is specifically pointed out by which the Constitution could not be altered, it was impossible to alter it any other way. The courts would so determine without hesitation. The cry of alteration was a delusion. He administered a severe castigation to those men who are seeking favors of Mr. Buchanan, claiming to be his particular friends, whom he denounced as despicable man-worshippers, crawling at the foot-stool of power. He despised them and so did Mr. Buchanan himself. There was a radical principle involved in this question, which should override all questions of expediency. The moment the principle of the right of the people to govern themselves was violated, the Democratic party was gone.—His first four resolutions were based on the doctrines of Algernon Sydney, uttered in the reign of George III, of England. For uttering them Sydney lost his head. For uttering them here, he (Mr. Stokes) is told he will lose his head. Sydney was decapitated in open day. According to the opinions, expressed by the president and others here, his head would be taken off in a meaner way.

His speech was very bold and thrillingly eloquent and elicited much applause.

Mr. Day, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the resolutions of the committee and of the passage of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Cunningham, of Beaver, took the same side, and indulged in a fling at Govenor Packer's Kansas sentiments in the inaugural. He said the inaugural was finished before he came to Kansas, and should there have closed. He might as well have dragged in Utah.

Mr. Brewer, of Franklin, vindicated the Lecompton Constitution and its friends. It was legally framed, and ought to be adopted by Congress. He would vote for the resolutions, not on the ground of expediency, but because they were right.

Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, spoke in defence of the report of the committee. He came here not for strife or war, but for conciliation and peace. He came with the olive branch in his hand, and hoped that all would unite with him. The committee acted with a spirit of compromise and concession. They desired to harmonize, and meet the minority half way, and thought they should be satisfied and take the platform and candidates of the Convention.

The vote was taken on Mr. Stoke's resolutions, which was negatived—yeas 21, nays 109, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abrams, Clark of Westmoreland, Clyde, Cake, Coffroth, Calhoun, Gamble, Garvin, Hughes, James, Jackman, McKinney, Madill, Noon, Orlady, Pell, Schnure, Stokes, White, Workman, and Sellinger.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahern, Arney, Armand, Benton, Beans, Brenneman, Brewer, Boyer of Clearfield, Boyer of Berks, Buchanan, Buckalew, Capital, Clark of Philadelphia, Campbell of Luzerne, Campbell of Butler, Conlin, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Cunningham, Davis, Dougherty, Dunning, Dawson, Day, Dunn, Evans, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Gorve, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman of Philadelphia, Hassinger, Holman of Chester, Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkins, Hess, Ives, Jones, Jameson, Kincaid, Keatley, Kline, Laughlin, Lowrie, Livingwood, Lamb, Mattes, McGinnis, McIntire, Miller of Northampton, Miller of Juniata, Miller of Green, Mitchell, Manderbach, Martin, Morrison, Masser, Merron, McCullough, McGuffin, McCalmont, McFarland, Noble, O'Hara, Parmalee, Patterson of Allegheny, Patterson of Blair, Piolett, Plummer, Phelps, Reilly, Ringwalt, Rhodes of Lancaster, Rhoads, Shellinger, Sellers, Stahle, Shorb, M. J. Stewart, Wm. M. Stewart, Spyker, Sloan, Shoals, Spantz, Snyder, Smyser, Stienman, Stephens, Tate, Taylor, Vansant, Walton, Wheeler, Weiser, Weidman, Williams, Wright, Wunder, Yost.

Mr. Calhoun offered a preamble and resolution as a substitute for the first resolution reported by the committee, declaring it unwise and impolite to change the fundamental principle of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the national Conventions at Baltimore and Cincinnati. Not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 109.

The resolutions of the committee were now before the Convention. Mr. Stokes called for a division on the question. Mr. Gillis, and eleven others, called for the previous question, which was sustained.

The resolutions of the committee were then adopted. Yeas 111, nays 1.

[The anti-Lecompton members declined to vote, excepting Mr. Workman, of Washington, who said the vote was in accordance with the instructions of his constituents.]

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to make general nominations for Supreme Judge.

The following nominations were made:

Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia; Wm. Elwell, of Luzerne county; George Sharswood, of Philadelphia; Rasselas Brown, of Warren county; James Burnside, of Centre county; Joseph S. Bell, of Chester county.

The Convention then adjourned till eight o'clock, evening.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock.

The nominations of Judge Burnside and Brown, as candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, were withdrawn.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidate for Supreme Court, and William A. Porter was nominated on the first ballot:

Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia,	115
G. Sharswood, Philadelphia,	13
Wm. Elwell, Luzerne,	6
Thos. S. Bell, Chester,	5
G. P. Hamilton, Allegheny,	1

The announcement of the result was hailed with much enthusiasm, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Three ballots were taken, when Wesley Frost, of Fayette, received a majority, and was declared nominated.

BALLOTS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Westley Frost, of Fayette,	17	41	94
David Lowrie, Lehigh,	24	17	—
Tho. Ostenhout, Wyoming,	21	31	33
Wm. F. Murray, Dauphin,	21	17	—
Adolphus Patterson, Blair,	10	3	—
Robert P. Linton, Cambria,	11	—	—
Thomas Brooks, Crawford,	6	—	—
David Riddle, Washington,	5	3	1
George A. Irvin,	5	9	—
Thomas Adams, Indiana,	4	—	—
Chas. R. Foster,	3	—	—
Wm. Elliott,	1	—	—

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Frost was made unanimous.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the President and other officers of the Convention.

The President returned his thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to him during the sitting of the Convention. He hoped the delegates would return to their homes, willing, anxious, and determined to elect the ticket nominated triumphantly, and battle manfully for the principles here re-asserted.

Mr. Cassidy replied to all, thanking the Constitution for the compliment paid to Philadelphia by the nomination of Mr. Porter, and pledging that Philadelphia will give a hearty response to the nomination and give a good account of herself.

Messrs. McCalmont, Hugus, Hughes, Buckalew, and Holdemon, were severally called, and made short speeches, which were received with applause.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,
Also to Invalids Retreat, Author of "*Letters to Invalids* IS COMING! See following Card.

MARCH APPOINTMENTS

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, Jackson's Hotel, Tuesday, March		16.
Hollidaysburg, Exchange Hotel,	"	15.
Lewistown, National Hotel,	"	17.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable*.

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞ No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

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CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.38 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, December 9, 1857. *Acting Superintendent.*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted on Books (or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George B. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.

D. HOUTZ,
Jan. 6, 1858. Assignee for Creditors of H. C. Walker.

CASH FOR MARKETING.—All persons having marketing of the various kinds to sell, can obtain the

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

OUR PLATFORM.

[*From the Kansas Nebraska Bill.*]

"IT BEING THE INTENT AND MEANING OF THIS BILL NOT TO 'LEGISLATE SLAVERY INTO ANY TERRITORY OR STATE, NOR EXCLUDE IT THEREFROM; BUT TO LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, SUBJECT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.'"

[*Resolution of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention.*]

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, ACTING THROUGH THE LEGALLY AND FAIRLY EXPRESSED WILL OF A MAJORITY OF ACTUAL RESIDENTS, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, TO FORM A CONSTITUTION, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into to the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

[*From President Buchanan's Inaugural.*]

"What a conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—*that the will of the majority shall govern*—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories!

"But be this as it may, *it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote.* THIS SACRED RIGHT OF EACH INDIVIDUAL MUST BE PRESERVED!"

[*From Gov. Walker's Letter to the President, accepting his Appointment.*]

"I understand that *you and your Cabinet* cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory of Kansas, *by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence*, must be permitted, *in adopting their State Constitution*, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful solution of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the decision must be made, as the only and constitutional mode of adjustment.

"I will go and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, as strongly expressed by you, *that I will be sustained* by all *your own* high authority with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabinet."

[*Instructions to Governor Walker.*

"There are two great objects connected with the present excitement, growing out of the affairs of Kansas, and the attainment of which will bring it to a speedy termination. These were clearly and succinctly stated in the President's recent Inaugural Address, and I embody the paragraphs in the communication, asking your special attention to them. It is declared in that instrument to be *the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved*; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"Upon these GREAT RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION AND OF PUBLIC DECISION rests the foundation of American institutions; and if they are faithfully secured to the people of Kansas, the political condition of the country will soon become quiet and satisfactory. THE INSTITUTIONS OF KANSAS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY THE VOTES OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS, unawed and uninterrupted by force or fraud. And foreign voters must be excluded, come whence they may, and every attempt to overawe or interrupt the free exercise of the right of voting must be promptly repelled and punished. Freedom and safety for the legal voter, and exclusion and punishment for the illegal one—these should be the great principles of your administration."

[*From Walker's Inaugural Address, approved by the whole Cabinet.*]

"Unless the Convention submit THE CONSTITUTION *to a vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted*, THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, REJECTED BY CONGRESS."

[*From Governor Walker's Topeka Speech.*]

"I will say then to you, gentleman, that *if they do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which the majority of the actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject the Constitution.*

"I say to you, that *unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of Government, including the sectional question which has so long divided you—unless, I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity*, I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that is *to join you in lawful opposition to their acts.*"

New Advertisements.

☞Sheriff's Sale.
☞Notice, by D. Caldwell, Prothonotary.
☞Executors' Notice, by R. & W. Fleming.
☞Umbrellas and Parasols, by J. Fussel of Philad'a.
☞State Capital Bindery, by G. A. Brooks, Harrisburg.

BOOK BINDERY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of our young friend GEO. A. BROOKS. His establishment is one of the best in the State, and we have the utmost confidence in his ability to give general satisfaction. See advertisement.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We give the proceedings of the Convention at length in to-day's *Globe*, and we ask for them a careful perusal. We were an outside member of the Convention, from the beginning to the end of it, and if anything was wanting to confirm us in our faith, it was the desperate means resorted to by the leaders of the majority to force through the Convention resolutions such as could not be endorsed by the Democratic party. Men came there as delegates who were honestly opposed to the Lecompton swindle, but a number of them were soon "made right" through the influence of the swarm of office holders and expectants in and out of the Convention. We are proud of the conduct of the minority of the Convention. They discharged their duty—their whole duty—and will be sustained by the action of Congress.

☞The dedication of the German Reformed Church in this place on Sabbath last, brought to town a large number of friends from the country. The Church was crowded morning and evening. The collections and subscriptions though not sufficient to relieve the Congregation from debt, was more liberal than was expected. The Church, when finished, will be an ornament to the town, and we have no doubt this community will aid to complete it at an early day. Our citizens will be pleased to learn that Rev. REID has purchased a residence here and will soon reside among us.

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—A news-man in Harrisburg receives and distributes daily, in that borough, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE copies of the Philadelphia "*Press*," and EIGHT copies of the "*Pennsylvanian*." This shows the kind of political reading desired at our capital by residents and members of the legislature.—This information is correct, for we have taken the trouble to ascertain the truth, and find as above stated.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *Ledger* under date of March 6th says:—"The remaining obstacle to the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State is about to be removed. Many northern members of both Houses are reluctant to vote for the bill without the insertion of a clause annulling that provision of the Lecompton Constitution which prohibits any alteration thereof until after the year 1864.—To vote for the bill, without the proposed amendment, would, they say, be tantamount to a direct vote for the purpose of forcing slavery upon Kansas against the will of its inhabitants. It is ascertained that the bill will be hazarded in the House, without the amendment, of which Mr. Pugh has given notice in the Senate.

Senator Houston has been active for some days, in the endeavor to reconcile the Southern State Rights men, to the adoption of Mr. Pugh's proposition, and has succeeded.—Nearly all of them have relinquished their opposition to it.

After the revulsions of 1798 and of 1837, *the country clamored for a general* bankrupt act, and Congress yielding to the demand, passed acts, on each occasion, leaning, in accordance with the sentiment of the day, in favor of the debtor interest. Both acts were in turn, repudiated and repealed before the time to which they were limited. The debtor interest again asks for relief from the consequences of the late revulsion, and it is probable that a bill will be soon introduced, that will enable all debtors to wipe out there indebtedness. It is the worst possible time to legislate on the subject, as former experience has shown; for when a great number of men, lately active in business, are prostrated, the act of Congress is almost certain to be so framed as to amount merely to a bill for their relief, without a proper regard for the interests of creditors."

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night last, the Jewelry store of John Frish was broken into and several pistols, a lot of portmonias, spectakles, &c. were carried off. An attempt had also been made to enter the stores of Fisher & McMurtrie, Henry Roman, and Joseph Rigger. The fool, after boring our door, breaking three pains of glass and removing the lower sash of a front window, took possession of our job office. How long he remained we are not able to say, but, with the exception of a powder flask and powder, he left our property inside the office as he found it. He certainly supposed he was entering a store or some other moneyed institution, when he was crawling in at the window, but coming in contact with our *black-book* was enough to satisfy him that he had got in the wrong box for money.

On Monday afternoon a stranger was arrested at M'Connelstown, by Mr. David Enyeart, having in his possession the missing articles. He was brought to town, had a hearing before Esq. Snare, who committed him to the county prison. The prisoner gave his name as Wm. Williams, from Cincinnati. The tools with which the burglar operated had been taken from Mr. Bartle's shop.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last Maj. JAMES PORTER, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, died very suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law John Henry, on Shavers Creek. He was in his usual health up till five o'clock in the evening, and was engaged in writing a letter, when he received a paralytic stroke, which terminated his life instantly. He was an upright and honest man—a consistent christian; and there is every reason to believe, fully prepared for his sudden death.

The Present Temper of Kansas.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which has just closed its session, was elected in October last by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, and if Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton can be believed, they unquestionably represent the feelings and views of nine-tenths of the people of the Territory. This being so, the following resolutions which were *unanimously* adopted on the very last night of the session by both branches, are significant and suggestive of the results which will follow in Kansas when the Lecompton Constitution is attempted to be forced upon them by Congress.

Resolved, By the Legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, the council concurring,

That we do hereby for the *last time* solemnly protest against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution—that we hurl back with scorn the libelous charge that the freemen of Kansas are a lawless people; that, relying upon the justice of our cause, we do hereby, in behalf of the people we represent, solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to our friends in Congress and in the States, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to resist the Lecompton Constitution and Government by the force of arms, if necessary—that, in this perilous hour of our history, we appeal to the civilized world for the rectitude of our position, and call upon the friends of freedom every where to array themselves against the last act of oppression in the Kansas drama.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit certified copies of these resolutions to the President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, and to our member in Congress and that the same be presented to both branches of Congress.

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad held its annual election for Directors on Monday, at Philadelphia. The following board was elected:

DIRECTORS—J. Edgar Thompson, Washington Butcher, Wm. R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Walter Morris.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

MONDAY, March 1st. *Senate.*—Mr. Finney read in place a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford, and Warren.

House.—Numerous patitions praying the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads, were presented. A memorial from the officers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, proposing to purchase the State canals, was read; also, a petition of citizens of Northumberland county, praying that the canals may be disposed of to said company. Several petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the County Superintendency. Mr. Houtz offered five petitions, numerously signed, asking a modification of the license law now in operation; four remonstrances against the annexation of any part of Huntingdon to Fulton county; a petition of citizens of Brady township, Huntingdon county, praying that that portion of said township lying in Kishæoquillas valley, may be annexed to Mifflin co. A bill was reported, conferring upon the Commissioners of Mifflin county the powers and authority of Directors of the Poor.

TUESDAY. *Senate.*—Petitions were presented as follows:—Fifty-three, praying the repeal of the tonnage tax; for the modification of the existing license law; in favor of the passage of the militia bill pending in the House; for a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford, and Warren counties; one from John Dougherty of Huntingdon county, on the subject of a metallic currency. Mr. Wright read in place, a bill dividing the city of Philadelphia into single Senatorial and Representative districts. A supplement to the charter of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company passed finally. A bill relative to Sheriff's sales passed third reading. Other bills passed finally as follows, viz: one extending the sheriff's interpleader act of Philadelphia to the several counties of the Commonwealth; one relative to the payment of tolls on turnpikes and plank roads; and one to prevent the fraudulent crossing of bridges without payment of toll. *House.*—Bills relative to the borough of Alexandria, and to the West township election districts in Huntingdon county, passed second and final readings.—The postage bill for this house for the month of February, reads as follows, viz:

Documents sent,	$1,835 14
Documents received,	189 36
Letters sent,	555 56
Letters received,	216 99
	$2,796 75

WEDNESDAY. *Senate.*—The committee on Judiciary, reported the bill to authorize the commissioners of Huntingdon county, to erect a lock-up at Coalmont in said county, with a negative recommendation. The bill extending the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg passed second reading. A bill incorporating the Bedford rail road company passed finally.—The bill conferring the duties of Directors of the Poor on the Commissioners of Mifflin county passed finally. *House.*—The committee of Ways and Means reported the bill relative to the sale of the State canals. The militia bill was under consideration up to the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY. *Senate.*—Four petitions praying the repeal of the tonnage tax were presented. The bill extending the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg passed finally. The *House* met at 10 o'clock and almost immediately adjourned, yielding the Hall to the Democratic State Convention. Both Houses adjourned until next Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The proceedings of the Convention having reached your ere this, and in detail, I refrain from making any notes of its doings.

JUNIATA.

Monday, March 8th, 1858.

☞On the 12th ult., died, near Burnt Cabins, in Huntingdon county, Pa., after a few days' illness, Mr. James Cree, sen., aged eighty-one years. Several days before he died, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Cree, aged eighty-three years, took sick and died upon the 19th. And several days before her death, her sister, Miss Polly Walker, aged eighty-one years, took sick and died on the 22d. Thus, in twelve days, Mr. John Cree has followed to the tomb the remains of his father, mother, and aunt. This is a remarkable case of mortality among members of the same family, when taken into connection with the fact that neither of them died of any contagious disease.

NEW MEASURE FOR KANSAS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press* says:—"I have heard that the measure that is proposed, and excites most inquiry is a bill to authorize the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which will not expire until November next, to call another Convention. This is a legal body, and represents the people most assuredly—more, indeed, than any other body ever assembled in Kansas. The details of the measure are under consideration, and have not been determined."

☞The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following remarkable circumstance in connection with the burning of the Pacific Hotel, in that city. "A prominent citizen received this intelligence by letter from his wife, now residing in New York State. On the night of the terrible destruction of the Pacific Hotel, a little brother of Henry Rochester, living at home with his parents, near Avon, in New York, awoke some time after midnight, with screaming and tears, saying that *the hotel in St. Louis was on fire, and his brother Henry was burning to death.* So intense was his alarm and horror that it was with considerable difficulty he could be quieted. On the following day at noon the parents received a telegraphic despatch from this city, confirming the little boy's dream in every particular."

The New Democratic Era---The Inauguration of the Reign of Democratic Proscription.

The attempt of some of the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution in high places, and as conductors of Administration journals, to proscribe all Democrats who oppose that fraud upon the people of Kansas, and to read them out of the party, would be supremely ridiculous were it not that it frequently seems to have the sanction of the Administration itself, as well as some in high legislative positions. This, and this only, gives it importance, and has caused it to be noticed by some of the Democratic journals, and among them, the *Richmond Enquirer*.

We have heard and seen of late several silly attempts to compare the course of Mr. Buchanan on the Lecompton Constitution with that of General Jackson on the Bank of the United States. No two questions could be more unlike. That was an appeal *from* the *time-serving* traders in politics *to* the honest hearts of the masses. The Lecompton issue is an appeal *to* the time-serving traders in politics *from* the convictions of the honest heart of the masses. And how different was the manly bearing of General Jackson's Administration towards those of his party and his friends who differed with him on this, the great question of his Administration, and the great issue of that day!

Did any one ever hear of Gen. Jackson, or any member of his Administration, or any member of Congress, or any Democratic newspaper, or any Convention of Democrats doubting the Democracy, or attempting to read out of the party Mr. Dallas, or Mr. Wilkins, and the two or three other Democratic Senators who voted with them for the United States Bank in the Senate, either before or after Gen. Jackson's veto? Or, who ever heard, at that time, any doubts about the Democracy of Henry Horn, of Philadelphia; John C. Bucher, of Dauphin; Joel K. Mann, of Montgomery; Lewis Dewart, of Northumberland; Joshua Evans, of Delaware; Peter Ihrie, of Northampton; Thos. H. Crawford, of Franklin; Robert McCoy, of Mifflin, and other Democrats who voted for the bank in company with Geo. McDuffie, of South Carolina, and others of the same party? Or who ever heard that any of them ever lost the friendship or confidence of Gen. Jackson by thus voting against his favorite measure?

Why, it is notorious that these very Pennsylvania Democrats we have named were then, and continued to be while he and they lived, his fast and particular friends. Gen. Jackson had a noble heart. This country has had many great and good men, but it has had two that tower above the rest, and these two were very different characteristics, each being his only parallel—Washington first, and Jackson next. We will not soon, if ever, have two others to compare with either of them.

And what was the course of the next Democratic Administration—Mr. Van Buren's? The favorite and great measure of his Administration was the "Independent Treasury." And how did he and his Administration, and the Democratic party of that day, act towards those who opposed it?

Among the foremost in this opposition was James M. Mason, of Virginia, then in the House of representatives, and now a Sentaor from that State, and one of the Chief High Priests who is officiating in the excommunication of Stephen A. Douglas, Robbert J. Walker, Henry A. Wise, and the hundreds of thousands of other good and true Democrats of *all* times past who oppose the Lecompton fraud.

Were Mr. Mason and the Southern Democrats who acted with him read out of the Democratic party? or told that they had joined the Opposition, and treated by Mr. Van Buren's Administration as enemies? Let Mr. Mason answer.

Mr. Polk's was the next Democratic Administration, and the Tariff of 1846 was the first and most important political measure he proposed. The Mexican war forced upon him, and was not of his seeking; but the Tariff sprung from himself. It was his favorite measure. And what was the course pursued by him and his Administration toward those who opposed it?

Was Dr. Sturgeon, or Joel Ritter, or Chas. J. Ingersoll, or Richard Brodhead, or James Thompson (now Judge of the Supreme Court), or J. S. Yost (now United States Marshal), who voted against this tariff, treated as enemies by Mr. Polk, or his Administration, or did any one ever attempt to read out of the party any who opposed this measure. Or did his Postmaster General, Cave Johnson, or his Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, or his Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, require all the subordinates in their departments, from Governors of Territories down to postmasters in country villages, and tide-waiters, to sustain the Administration on this question, or be turned out of office? Did the Hon. Howell Cobb, or Hon. Jacob Thompson, repudiate their Democratic associates in Congress who voted against it, and refuse them political brotherhood?

The Administration of General Pierce was the next Democratic one. The great measure that marked it was the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and it was known that this was near and dear to his heart. And yet, the Democrats who voted against it in Congress, or those who opposed and condemned it elsewhere, were not proscribed by Gen. Pierce and his Administration, or read out of the party. Were Walker, of Wisconsin, and Allen, of Rhode Island, and one or two other Democratic members of the Senate who voted against it, proscribed by the Administration, and attempted to be read out of the party by their colleagues for so voting? Did Trout, Drum, or Gamble, of Pennsylvania, Millson, of Virginia, Campbell, of Tennessee, Seymour, of Connecticut, Fuller, of Maine, and several other Democrats who voted with them, ever lose their position in the party for their votes?

Why, Gov. Bigler himself, now one of the foremost in the Senate to whip in or force out of the Democratic party, under Administration prestige, Judge Douglas and those who think and act with him, and to teach him the meaning of the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, himself denounced and condemned that act, and particularly the repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon the stump, when he was the Democratic candidate for re-election, and used his influence successfully to prevent the Democratic State Convention at that time from endorsing it. We never heard that he was read out of the party for this, or for his free-soil votes when in the Legislature.

In all the Administrative measures to which we have referred, the Democrats who opposed them voted and acted with the opposition party, and yet were never charged with being Whigs, or Free-Soilers, or having *joined* the enemies of the Democratic party. Such a charge would have been absurd.—The fact is, this whole scheme is a new and dangerous doctrine.

But we have said enough at this time, we think, to show what has been the course pursued by past Democratic Administrations, and by the party in past times on similar Administration measures. We think it should teach in all quarters a little more liberality. The Democratic party in the Northern States cannot afford to be divided, or pared down much more—it has been growing small by degrees and beautifully less for some time. We think the depleting system has been carried on long enough, and that it is time it began to be strengthened by more invigorating food or medicine.—*The Press.*

The General Bankrupt Law.

A circular has been issued in New York, to the business men of the nation, asking their co-operation to induce Congress to pass a general bankrupt law. The following are the arguments they use in favor of the law:

"First—That all credits should alone be based upon property and character, and that creditors should have the right secured to them, by laws equally operative throughout the land, by which they can share *pro rata* in the distribution of all insolvent debtors estates.

"Second—That a general law, liberal in its provisions, and which shall discharge the debtor from his liabilities upon the surrender of his property, will not only be humane, and a great public gain, but will leave the great moral link connecting debtor and creditor unsevered, impelling the former to nse the energies thus generously released in repaying the losses of the latter.

"Third—That the small dividends under the law of 1841, should have no weight against the passage of the present proposed law, from the fact that the insolvents of 1841 were made so by the revulsion of 1837, or previously, and, as a natural consequence, had used up their assets by family livings, speculations, law expenses, &c., &c., previous to its passage.

"Fourth—The immediate passage of a liberal bankrupt law would not only secure millions of dollars to present creditors, that otherwise must be wholly lost, but would immediately restore to the active business community thousands of honest, industrious and enterprising men, free from debt, and without the loss of their business friends, or the entire destruction of their faculties by hopeless delay or idleness.

"Fifth—The passage of the proposed law would operate to entirely supercede the system of preferred creditors, by which the money lender takes not only precedence over all others, but absorbs the very property sold and delivered in good faith by importers, jobbers, manufacturers, &c., &c., instead of securing, with strict and equitable justice, an equal division of the entire estate of bankrupts, among all and every description of creditors.

"Sixth—The immediate adoption by Congress of the proposed law will restore general confidence, and revive business at once; not merely by securing the assets of the debtor for the creditor, or the discharge of the former, that he may again be of use to himself, family, and society; but as a basis upon which thousands yet doing business can meet their creditors, explain their position, without fear, and thus possibly be saved from ultimate bankruptcy.

"Seventh—That, from general observations made within the last six months, it is asserta*ined*that a majority of the business community, at the present time, are fully of the opinion that the Bankrupt Law of 1841 should not have been repealed, but simply amened in some of its provisions. Had that been done, and the law remained upon the statute-book to this day, it would be looked upon as not only the great sheet anchor for the protection of the creditors, but as the most conservative law of the land."

The bankrupt law of 1841 relieved debtors of some 200 millions of dollars of debt. Of course, creditors suffered to the same extent. The question has two sides to it, and ought to be well considered.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, March 6.—There is little or no alteration in Breadstuffs to-day, and the flour market is inactive. Sales comprise about 350 bbls. superfine, at $4.50; 700 bbls. good Western extra at $5; 400 bbls fancy extra family flour at $5.60 ₰ bbl. for common to extra and family brands, according to quality. Corn meal and Rye flour are but little inquired for and held at former quotations with very little selling. Wheats are in small stock, with but limited sales of red at 103@107c, and white at 120@130c, according to quality. Corn meets with a good demand, and 7@8000 bus. yellow have been taken for shipment at 60c in store. Oats are in steady demand at 34@35c, the latter for Penna. in store. Rye is wanted by the distillers, and 1,200 bus. have been sold at 70c.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the house of David Stever, near Cassville, by Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtel, DANIEL B. ORT, of Bedford co., to Miss MARTHA MILLER, of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. GEORGE M. GREEN to Miss MARY ANN STEVER, daughter of David Stever, all of Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. AMOS STARR, to Mrs. NANCY E. QUINN, *all of Huntingdon*, Pa.

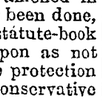
DIED.

On Saturday the 6th inst., in Barree township, Huntingdon county, Maj. JAMES PORTER, aged about 66 years.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the trust account of Henry Roberts, committee of HENRY WARFEL, *a lunatic, late of West township, dec'd.*, has been filed and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, on MONDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper. D. CALDWELL,
Huntingdon, March 10, 1858—4t. Prothonotary.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of ROBERT FLEMING, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Fleming, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
WILLIAM FLEMING,
ROBERT FLEMING,
March 10, 1858.* *Executors.*

STATE CAPITAL BINDERY, No. 66 MARKET STREET, (Cunkle's Building,) Harrisburg, Penna. The subscriber having at a heavy expense fitted up and entire new Bindery, with materials of the latest and most improved patterns, now possesses facilities for the Manufacture of Blank Books for County Offices, Banks, Coal and Insurance Companies, Merchants, &c., not excelled by any establishment in the State.



Old Books, Law Books, Periodicals, &c., bound to any style and pattern.

All kinds of Ruling neatly done.

The Central location of Harrisburg, renders it easily accessible from all parts of the country, so that goods can be safely forwarded to me by Express, with an order stating the manner in which work is to be done, when it will speedily be attended to and returned in same manner.

The patronage of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, is respectfully solicited.

Remember one thing in particular, that everything in the establishment is ENTIRELY NEW, so that I cannot fail to do good work.

Mr. F. L. Hutter, (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickok & Co., has the immediate control of *all Binding.*

GEO. A. BROOKS.
Harrisburg, March 10, 1858—1m.

SHERIFF SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fin. to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale or Outcry, at the town of Warriorsmark, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of MARCH, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A M.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Warriorsmark, fronting Bald Eagle street—feet, and adjoining lot of Abednago Stephens on the south, and a 12 feet alley on the north, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House, and a Frame Stable, and other buildings thereon erected, and being Lot No.— in the plan of said town. Seized and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. Henry K. Neff.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 10, 1858.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.—A very fine assortment of well made UMBRELLAS and Fancy and Plain PARASOLS of every description, can be found at the Manufactory of the subscriber, at the Old Established Stand, North West corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

The attention of dealers in the above description of Goods is respectfully invited. JOS. FUSSELL,
No. 2 North Fourth St., Cor. of Market street,
March 10, 1858—3m. Philadelphia.

HENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14 (Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, &c.

N. B.—Rough Leather, bought or taken in exchange.
March 3, 1858—1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of JAMES JONES, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES JONES, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.
JOHN JONES,
JACOB G. JONES, } *Executors.*
March 3, 1858.*

WANTED.—A good Journeyman Miller, to work in the Huntingdon Furnace Mill—to commence on the First of April. None but a good workman need apply. Apply immediately, to
A. J. McCOY,
March 3, 1858—tf. Colerain Forges, Hunt'dn. co.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—The undersigned having rented the Store Room and Large Ware-House formerly occupied by Wm. Geisinger, near the old Toll Bridge, and feeling very thankful to the *citizens of Huntingdon, and to his customers in the country*, and the public generally, for past favors, he wishes to make known to them that he will keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Goods that are generally kept in Stores elsewhere; consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Crocks, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Goods to accommodate all persons who may favor him with their patronage. And he is determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash prices*, as he will not allow himself to be undersold by any other Store in town.

His Ware-House is large and good. He will accommodate all persons by Storing, Shipping, or buying their Grain, of all kinds. He will take in exchange, all kinds of Country Produce.

Friends, please give me a call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ He will also continue the Grocery business at his old stand, on Hill Street, Huntingdon. The public generally are requested to give him a call. He is determined to sell *Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.*

March 3, 1858—1m. DAVID GROVE.

FOR SALE, A FARM Containing 170 Acres, with good Log House and Stable, about one half cleared and under cultivation; 1 mile from Cassville, Huntingdon county.

FOR SALE, A Farm Containing 200 Acres, more or less, adjoining the above, with a Saw Mill, large Stone House, and other improvements. One half of this tract is cleared, and the balance heavily timbered, affording an excellent opportunity for lumbering.

FOR SALE, A Cottage House with all necessary outbuildings, &c., situate in Cassville.—This property is beautifully located and is the most desirable residence in the village.

FOR SALE, An Out Lot Containing 9 Acres, will be sold along with the above—partly set with choice fruit trees in bearing condition.

FOR SALE, One Half Interest in an unfinished House, situate on Seminary street, in Cassville.

FOR SALE, Four Lots of ground variously located in Cassville.

LOOK HERE, All of the above property is offered for sale *for what it will bring*, in payments bearing interest; and if not disposed of sooner, will be sold at Public Outcry, in Cassville, on TUESDAY, *the 16th day of MARCH, 1858.*
Address, GEO. W. SPEER,
March 3, 1858. Mount Union.

J. F. RAMEY, Sealer of Weights and Measures, for this county, gives notice that he will visit over the county in a few weeks.
Feb. 24, 1858—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentory having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the last will and testament of Frederick List, late of the Borough and county of Huntingdon, deceased. All persons having claims and demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
ADAM ODENWAELDER, Executor.
Altoona, Blair co., Pa., Feb. 24, 1858.

TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. GROUND PLASTER can be had at the Huntingdon Flour and Plaster Mills, in any desirable quantities, on and after the 1st day of March, 1858. We deliver it *free of charge* on the cars at the depots of the Pennsylvania and Broad Top Railroads.
Feb. 24, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of REAL ESTATE. (ESTATE OF GEO. BUCHANAN, dec'd.) By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, 1858, a Tract of unseated Land, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, in the name of David Lapsley, *containing* 393 ACRES, more or less, lying on the Little Valley, partly on the dividing Ridge, about 2 miles from Shoups' Mill, and 1 *mile from* Jacob Thompsons' at the foot of Broad Top and the River Mountains, near land claimed by Samuel Wallace, being the same which was conveyed by John Miller, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon county, to the said George Buchanan, by Treasurers Deed, dated 13th April, 1825.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale, and the residue in 1 year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
Feb. 3, 1858. SAMUEL T. BROWN, *Trustee.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY at Public SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at their Farm, opposite the Boro' of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the morning, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY connected with their farm; Consisting of 15 head of Horses and Colts, and 1 mule colt, 21 head of Cows and young cattle, 20 or more Hogs, three of which are fine breeding Sows; wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, &c.; a large assortment of harness or horse gears, double-trees, single-trees, chains, &c. Also a variety of the small tools and articles kept upon a well-stocked farm, and a quantity of hay by the ton.

TERMS.—Eight months credit on all sums above Ten Dollars, by giving notes with approved security.
FISHER & McMURTRIE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.

NOTICE, to the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co., That the Court of Huntingdon county at its January Term 1858, directed *to be paid to Creditors one and half per cent on the amount of their claims on which former dividends* have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.
JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 3, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have appointed the 12th day of April, next, for hearing the application of Samuel Coutts, of Henderson township, who has applied for the benefit of an Act of Assembly, entitled "AN ACT RELATING TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836. D. CALDWELL, Prot'y.
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, upon the Estate of SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Enoch) late of Porter township, *deceased.* All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.
SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Henry) Adm'tor.
Feb. 3, 1858—6t.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county of August term, 1857, No. 66.—Libel for Divorce, Martha Bennett vs. Harvey Bennett.—A subpœna to August Term, and an alias subpœna to November Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, you, the said Harvey Bennett, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said court, on the second Monday of April, A. D., 1858, to answer the complaint of the said Martha Bennet.
GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
January 27, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Agricultural.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

MR. EDITOR:—As much has been said and written of late, with regard to the transplanting of large shade and ornamental trees, I propose through the columns of the *Telegraph*, with your permission, to give the public the benefit of my experience in the matter, having taken up, removed to a considerable distance, and transplanted with entire success, all of the following named varieties, viz: silver maple, sugar maple, horse chestnut, linden, poplar, willow and elm. The first variety can be successfully removed of a larger size, and with less care than either of the others. With many persons, the planting or transplanting of trees is supposed to be a very easy matter, and that little or no skill or care is required, their living depends upon chance. This is a great mistake. Much care is requisite, both in winter or summer planting, to insure success. My method has been as follows: For any of the above named varieties, of from six to ten inches in diameter, dig a trench of two feet or more in width, all around the tree, keeping eight feet from its trunk; dig deep enough to get below the principal roots, sloping in towards the tree; then with picks prepared for the purpose, remove the earth from the roots, being careful not to break or bruise any of them, especially any of the smaller ones. Thus you will see what strength the tree has; and if sufficient, leave a ball of earth, say projecting from the tree three feet, making the diameter including the tree from six to seven feet. If the earth is frozen, it will greatly facilitate the operation, and there will be greater certainty of the tree living, as a number of the smaller fibrous roots will remain undisturbed. In no case however should a ball of earth be left, unless frozen, or the tree has sufficient roots to retain it if carefully handled; for if the ball should break in loading or unloading, it frequently breaks the best roots. The roots that have to be cut, should be cut clean and not bruised. Having thus prepared the tree, back up your sled, if there is snow on the ground, or if the distance to be moved is not too great and over a lawn. Or back up your truck, (which should be built at least eight feet wide between the wheels:) the skids attached to the truck being as close to the tree as possible; then place rollers on the skids, and a short plank on the top of the rollers; right up your tree, and slide it on to the truck. This may be much more easily done with the aid of a windlass attached to the truck. Great care should be taken not to let the roots be exposed too long. Where a tree cannot be replanted the same day in which it is dug up, the roots should be covered with something thick, so as to protect them from the sun, air and frost; either of which is injurious to them. To receive the tree, a hole should be dug of two feet in depth or more, according to size of tree &c., and not less than ten to twelve feet in diameter; fill up with good rich loom to such a height that the tree when planted will stand three inches higher than it formerly stood. More trees are lost by planting them too deep, than by the non-observance of almost any other rule.

Evergreens may be transplanted in the same manner, providing they are not over one foot in diameter, nor more than fifteen years old. In no case are trees grown in a forest worth the trouble and expense of moving. Evergreens require a light soil. A good substitute may be made by mixing a light loom with sand in equal parts. The loom should be rich. The top of the tree should in all cases be trimmed to correspond with the roots, (ever-greens excepted.) After the tree is planted, wrap the trunk, say ten feet above the ground, then place three wires leading out from the tree; fasten them into the solid earth by driving down pegs at equal distances from each other. Thus your supporters will have a neat appearance, and the tree will not be injured by rubbing against stakes. This being done, lay some boards around on the new ground, say two feet from the tree, place large stones upon them; these will help to keep the roots in place, and will also help to retain moisture.

If the foregoing rules are complied with, I will insure success in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred. I might add a few words with regard to the propper season for transplanting; but my communication has already grown too long.

Respectfully Yours, JAMES GLEASON,
Germantown, Feb. 16th, 1858. Landscape Gardener.

CUTTING GRAFTS.

Scions for grafting can be cut at any time during the winter or spring, and if propperly preserved, are in a better conditoin than when permitted to remain on the parent tree until the buds have begun to swell. If cut when the ground is frozen, they can be preserved in the cellar in sand slightly moistened occasionally; or if the ground be not frozen, they can be stuck two or thre inches into the soil, and left there in perfect safety until needed.

We find it to be a good plan to stick the scions in the ground at the bottom of the tree from which they are taken, by which the name is safely retained. We have never found that cold weather following the cutting of scions and partially covering them with earth, to be the least detriment to them.

☞ Under drain all wet lands. And do it properly, for drains not laid in the best manner, has well not be made at all.

☞ A column for the farmers to read.

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE
AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
CARD, BLANK & HANDBILL
PRINTING.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Marriage Certificates.

Clergymen and Justices of the Peace, can now be supplied with Certificates. They are neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and Orders on District School Treasurers, neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing.

[*From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.*]

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large variety of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks, $1 00

For the largest variety and best specimens of Handbills, $1 00."

A. W. BENEDICT, THEO. H. CREMER, J. K. MCCAHAN, *Committee.*

TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Blank Fox Scalp Orders, Marriage Certificates, and all kinds of Justice's and other Blanks neatly printed and for sale at the GLOBE office.

THE NEW YORK STEAM SAW-MILL AND MACHINE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This company has been organized with the above capital for the purpose of supplying the demand for the COMBINATION PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL, and other improved machinery.

They have purchased the entire machinery business heretofore carried on by J. M. Emerson & Co., also the Montgomery Works at Yonkers, on the Hudson, near this city, and with the experience and facilities combined in its organization are prepared to furnish machinery of all kinds at more liberal rates, than has ever been offered at any other establishment.

The Combination Saw-Mill was patented October, 1856, and is now generally acknowledged to be the cheapest, and most practical, and efficient lumber manufacturing machine in the world. A number of them are in successful operation in different sections of the country, Canada, Cuba, and South America, and wherever their merits have been tested they are being adopted by lumber manufacturers in preference to all other mills.

The following letter expresses the general opinion of those who are using the Combination Mill:

Messrs. Emerson & Co.—Gentlemen: I have tried the saw-mill purchased of you, and will say that it performs well, and more than meets my expectations. I am well pleased with its performance. I set it up on a small stream that afforded constant water about as thick as my little finger, which was much more than sufficient to supply the boiler. We are able to cut 3,000 feet of beautiful lumber in 12 hours, with something less than one cord of wood.—It is the very thing we have so much needed in our county for a long time. With a little trouble and expense, we are able to move it from five to ten miles per day, and set it up in the heart of the timber, which saves the great burden of hauling the logs a long distance to the mill.

Yours respectfully, JESSE KERR, Jr.,
Louisville, Tennessee.

The company has purchased Lund's Patent Feed Arrangement, which is illustrated and described in the *Scientific American* for October 24. This adds greatly to the efficiency of the mill.

THE COMBINATION MILL,

with all the recent improvements, and steam power of 15 horses, is capable of sawing from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in 12 hours, and is sold for $1,650.

THE NEW YORK CIRCULAR SAW-MILL

Is manufactured only by this company. It is of superior contruction, and sold for 25 per cent. less than other mills of no greater capacity. A mill with 36 to 54-inch saw can be sold for $450 to $600, and with a 20-horse engine and boiler is sold for $2,200.

Steam Engines and Boilers; Engines of from 1 to 100 horse power; Locomotive, Tubular, Flue and Cylinder Boilers furnished at greatly reduced prices from former quotations.

Drawings, with plans and specifications for buildings and machinery, furnished gratis to our customers.

Competent mechanics are sent out to put up and set in operation our machinery, when required.

We also manufacture Shingle Machines, Planing Machines, Sugar-Mills, and Machinery in general.

Special attention paid to getting up Shafting and Pullies for manufactories, and all kinds of mill-wright work.

This company are selling in great numbers a Patent Conical Burr Stone Mill, for flour, corn meal, and all kinds of feed, which is pronounced by experienced millers, both in this country and Europe, the best mill ever constructed. It will grind more grain in the same time, and with half the power, of any mill of the same price in the market.

We also furnish other styles of Grist-Mills, when required. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Agents,
Jan. 13, 1858. No. 371 Broadway, New York.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
☞ AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE! ☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. *Jaconets, barred and plain*; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, *Linen Table Cloths*, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts. LOVE & MCDIVITT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1857.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety* and *celebrity* of its instruments, *nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their merits, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.) "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest in the United States—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Jacksonian, N. J.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*V. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Dispatch" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Scale" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement *in pianos.*"

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Evening Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap*; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience in the business, and has gained a reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Signor Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have *attracted a surprising degree of attention*; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will not suffer in comparison with those of any other manufacturer."—*Thomas Baker.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal in *tone* the *grand piano*; and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior instruments and the maker may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞ P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES,
Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28-)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28-)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28-)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & MCDIVIT'S

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN MCCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

MCGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & MCMURTRIE, Dealrrs in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. *Office on Hill street, one door east* of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

WILLIAM HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, DES MOINES, IOWA.
We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter land with cash or warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections—and attend to legal business generally.
ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
One of the Partners has located at Leavenworth City, and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.
REFERENCES:
W. S. Gilman, 90 Beaver St., New York.
Seiger, Lamb & Co., North Third St., Phila.
James, Kent & Santee, " "
Serrill & Lefevre, " "
Drexill & Co., Bankers, " "
Chubb Bros., Washington City, D. C.
Edward Showers, Carlisle, Pa.
Hon. J. H. Graham, "
Wm. B. Leas, Esq., Shirleysburg, Pa.
David Blair, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
March 18, 1857-1y.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Pa. [Feb. 17, 1858.

G. KRIEGER & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Feb. 17, 1858.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete, —every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Wholesale & Retail, at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 148 (Old No. 96) North SECOND St., Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 caret cases...	$28 00
Gold Lepine, 18 caret,	24 00
Silver Lever, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings 37½ cts to $80; Watch Glasses, plain 12½ cts., patent 18¾, Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.
☞ On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1857-1y.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.
Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN. & CO.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
WM. LEWIS. *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*
This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.
It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.
It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.
It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.
It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.
IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.
To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.
It is suitable to every climate.
It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.
When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!
The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.
Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.
☞ Bank Notes taken at par for goods.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention.
JAS. A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING
of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.
The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.
Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.
All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.
Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.
100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.
Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.
100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.
3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.
500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.
The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, *corner of* Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*
HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patetborp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.
Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel. Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY MCMANIGILL.
November 26, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.
They have put in five of the Improved Jouval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.
They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times at Market rates all kinds of Flour, Feed, and Stuffs; and Farmers can have their own grain ground and take it back in a return load, or they can be furnished in exchange at a moment's notice, an equal quantity of Flour and Bran, or chopped feed.
Their smut machine is of improved manufacture, and they will insure a "*a full turn out*" of superior quality to every bushel of grain left at their mill.
FISHER & MCMURTRIE.
Huntingdon, Dec. 8, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.
His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Dorris' residence, Huntingdon, for the sale of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.
The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C. LONG & DECKER, Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have enlarged their business, and are now prepared to accommodate all who may give them a call, with GROCERIES of the best, CONFECTIONARIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, FANCY ARTICLES, SALT, and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention.
Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage, as we are determined to please all.
Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

WAR IN KANSAS! ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY. R. C. MCGILL & CROSS wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have the above foundry in full blast, and are prepared to furnish castings of every description, stoves of all kinds and sizes for wood or coal, improved plough shears for all kinds of ploughs, thrashing machines, the best in the five counties. In short, everything in the casting line; and having turning lathes we will finish any work that requires turning. All of which we will sell cheap for cash. Lumber, and all kinds of country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, being practical workmen of long experience in the business, we hope to receive